USURY LAWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Bir: All articles of merchandise have a natural value, which depends on their capability to subserve some use. Besides this, they have a market value governed by the relation between demand and sup-Gold and silver, unaffected by legislation, are to exceptions. But law has made there metals, when coined, a measure of the value of all other articles. Legislators assert that they have only recoacted a isw of Neture in making these metals money, for they, from their inherent qualities, and from the great difficulty of obtaining them, seem especially designed to represent and measure values. In short, it is said that the law neither can nor has attempted any-thing more than to sanction this use, so clearly indicated. If this were so, nothing more would have been necessary on the part of Government than by coining these metals to indicate their purity and neight. But it has gone much further. It has made these coins a tender, and the sole tender, in the pay-

these coins a tender, and the sole tender, in the payment of debts. Hence, they are made to represent the values of other artilise, and of course in this character they lose their material values, and depend for their value as more y upon legal private.

The question is not what can be made of a gold esgle, but how much of this or that article it will exchange for. That money is a representative of value, according to legal measurement, is far as it is a perfect instrument, cannot be detical. As money, there mens receive their unbounded influence, for the weal or wo of the community, from the law, and are, therefore, when coined, legal agents to measure and exchange values, as much as yard ticks are a measure metals receive their unbonneed introduce, for the weal ow of the community from the law, and are, therefore, when coined, legal agents to measure and exchange values, as much as yard stake are a measure of the length of cloth. Bank bills are also used as money by legal actionity, and are as truly money as coins. If a bank lesse five times the amount in bank bills that it holds in specie, the bills to issued will pay for five times as mach property as the specie. This could not be if the crelangeable value existing in the gold and silver money did not equally exist in the paper money; yet it is said that the real value exists in the coins, and that hank bills represent this value. If this were true, one dollar in species could make but one representative as valuable as itself; and if the bank issue five paper dollars for each dollar if species, four out of five would not represent specie, and would therefore, he false representatives, if not fraudulent. The value of said and after money is legal and representative, and not intensio or reatfor it it held its power on account of its intrinsic worth, human laws would be as powerless to make paper money supply its place and are as they would be to make stones supply the place and are of breat. Again: the following illustration will show that the actual value which does exist in the metals entirely disappear when both are used as money. If the pays for a barrel of flour with a five dollar gold piece, and H pays for one with a five-dollar bank bill, if there be any intrinsic value in the gold as money which does not equally exist in the paper used as money. If the gold in the half eage, and the paper in the book bill were to be used for mechanical paraoses instead of for money, the gold would of course, be greatly superior in value to the paper. But this difference vanishis when bath are used as money; thus proving that paper and specie money are both representatives of other values than that of their own materials. If, as we have risown, the difference between the va both are used as money, no other means is left to a crmite the value of either except the rate per co termine the value of either except the rate per continterer. The income on money is the measure of its value, and is the faculty by which it determines the value of other things; for include, if money will produce seven per cent, interest, a house is measured in value by a sound of money that will not the same income, &c. It hence appears that the lews must keep the rate of interest as farration ske the measure of value perfect for, without such uniformity, it would be as reasonable to adopt weights and measures that had not the necleve hear weighted or measured, as to use money as a standard of value neasured, os to use money as a standard of value without regulating the interest.

without regulating the interest.

Notwithstanding these facts, numerous politions have been sent to our State Legislature for the repeal of the present laws against nearly. The prayer of the petitioners is inconsistent in itself; they first ask to have the rates of interest, however various, governed by the individual agreements between horsewers and leaders, and then ask to have the rate of interest restricted to sever, per cent, after the rendition of judgment. What principle justices on h a discrimination! If A. (as many are now doing borrows money from a bank at 7 per cent interest per annua, and

stricted to seven per cent, after the rendition of judgment. What principle justifies such a discrimination! If A (as many are now doing) borrows money from a bank at 7 per cent interest ner annum, and lends it to his needy neighbor. B., at 1 per cent, aday—that is, 912 per cent, per annum—why not enter un judgments accordingly, and make the law consistently carry out the agreement? Why should the law deprive A of 842 per cent, out of the 912 per cent, that was lawfully running in his favor, before the law andertock to settle this agreement between the parties?

The advocates of this repeal would also persuade the public that usury laws prevent owners from freely using their own meacy. They might as well say that to restrict the length of yardsticks, so that owners may not use a shorter once when they sell and a longer when they buy, is to deprive the most the free use of their measures. Is it a greater restriction upon money that its owners may not loan it at higher rates than seven per cent. I is it any unjust restriction upon the free use of knives and freebrands that the owner may not though the inseighbor's house on fire? A man because become his money has no better right to make it the instrument of 1 jury or oppression to his neighbor than be has to neet be knive or on fire? A man because he come has money has no better right to make it the instrument of 1 jury or oppression to his neighbor than be has to neet be knive or of rebrand for the same purpose. Has a man because he owns and commands a ship, a right its reather it, and then take all the property of the passengers for agreeing to belp them to the shore! Universe, by exacting and taking more than the lags rate of interest, as much compel borrowers to agree to give higher rates of interest as the scuttling of the ship would compel the passengers to make such onerous agreements may be determined. The law should then to had it had ere had been to the repair of the him would be a confirment and their twas upon principles of justice, that they may be a

corporate them in the polition so as legitimately to carry out the principle? The laws of England recognize a privileged class

The laws of England recognize a privileged class, and in recently abolishing her usury laws, she has not departed from her principles of government. She has only given a far more despotic power to a few; and as avarice knows no bounds, we may safely predict that not many years will slapse before she will undergo such a crisis in her monelary affairs as she has selde in if ever, experienced, and that she will be compelled to reestablish usury laws. Is it the duty of a Democratic Government, in exacting laws, to fellow blindly in the footsteps of an aristoracy? Our fathers did not think so when they declared their In dependence and framed that Constitution.

Your obsidient expant.

A B.

have been supplied with the necessary means and the results of their investigations published, which may certainly be taken as some evidence against any spirit of excinsiveness. Here is an account of one such

A few years ago a new planet, now known by the name of Neptune, was discovered in a remarkable manner. Its place was indicated by mathematical deductions from irregularities observed in the mainty of the planet Uranas; and about the glass of the observer was pointed to the heavens in the proper direction, the planet was found in the precise place which had been precieted. The news of the discovery, and the manner in which it was affected, produced a lively sensetion throughout the world. The predictions which led to the actual discovery were made simultaneously, but independently, by two mathematicians—Leverrier in France, and Adams in England. They not only pointed out the direction in which the planet was to be found, but from a priori considerations, gave the dimensions, form and position of the orbit which it described around the sun. The direction indicated, as I stated before, was the true one, but the form and dimensions of the orbit were widely different from those subsequently found to belong to the real cribit of the planet.

"Mr. Scars C. Walker, of the National Observatory, was particularly interested in this discovery, and immediately commenced a series of investigation in reference to it. After the motions of the planet had been accurately observed for about four months during which time it had passed through less than the 600 h part of its whole c rout round to say, be calculated on orbit from these observations of its route months. A few years ago a new planet, now known by the

pienet had been accurately observed for about lain months during which time it had passed through less than the cool hard of its whole crouit round the sain, he calculated on orbit from these observations of its actus, motion, which cashed him to rease its path rusers the stars of the vanit, through the control within the cluster of intelligent had been accurately mapped by Leland about the close of the sat century. After minute and critical investigation, he was led to believe that one of the stars represented on the map of Leland, which had been observed by him on the night of May 10, 1735, was the planet Neptune. The weather, at the time this interesting conclusion was arrived at, was stormy, the heavens had been clouded for weeks, when he placed in the hands of the scarstary of the Levitudian a called package containing an acount of his results, and others were given to different persons. On the first clear high the telescope of the Observatory was directed to the heavens. The result was, all the was mapped by Leland fifty years before were in place except one which had been fixed upon as the placet to the havens. The result was, all the was mapped by Leland fifty years before were in place except one which had been fixed upon as the planet Neptune. Professor Pierce, of Harvard University, visited Washington at that time and was seaphical on the subject. He examined the may drawn by Leland and observed a query () affixed to the missing star. To remove this doubt, a request was made thus the original records of Leland, deposited in the observatory at Paris might be examined. It was found that Leland had twice observed the star which he had recorded, and no obtaining precisely the same results each time and not orsaming that it was a planet, subject to motion, he selected one of the observatory and only the star which he abservatory at few motions of the star value for the planet ought to be during the two weeks of interval of the observations of Leland, and observations, embracing not a few months of the mot

the Smitheorian ephemetrs, as it is called, with the actual place of the planet, as determined by observation, and has stated that the aphenesis gives the place with so much precision that no difference could be observed with the most powerful telescope between the place of the actual and the theoretical planet. From this account it is evident that the Smithsonian Institution has assisted in giving the honor to this country of completing one of the most interesting discoveries in Astronomy of the present century. But, also, this triumph has been gained at the expense of a said bereavement. The labor of

interesting discoveries in Astronomy of the present century. But, aims! this triumph has been gaited at the expense of a sad bereavement. The labor of the investigation was too much for Walker, and Science has to mourt his untimely loss.

With regard to a library, the present administration say that if half the annual moune (\$30,000) be expected in the purchase of nooks and the attendant expenses, it would not be experient to libraries already existing in the country. They have, therefore, attempted to constitute thouselves a common center of information, by keeping as fall catalogues as possible of all the large fibraries in the country, and to sumply their deficiencies, so that no able investigator, from Maine to Texas, need abandon his investigation for the key of the great error made by the listitution, in cultivating "those abstrace studies" which are incomprehensible to the generality of "men." Let me quote to you one instance of the practical value of these abstraces studies.

If you had seen a man, some years ago, winding some silk thread around a long piece of wire, on account of some abstrace along his head in his head, you

If you had seen a man, some years ago, winding some silk thread around a long piece of wire, on account of some abstrues ideas he had in his head, you would, most probably, have advised blin to throw them away, and to betake himself to some honest and productive labor. Had he thrown away the wire and the rikk, probably you would not have had a single particle of that telegraphic news for which you pay with such a wire liberality—for it has been very clearly proved, on all the telegraphic suits-at-law, that that man invested or discovered the principle of that that man invented or discovered the principle of all Magnetic Telegraphs. He is now at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, and, being a scientific the Smithsonian Institution, and, being a scientific man, it is natural that he should favor science more than literature, but I treat man, it is instigral that he should fire? scenice in set then literature, but I think if you execully examine what has been done, and what is proposed, you will see that your remarks have hardly been churacterized by that justice which usually distinguishes them. Very respectfully.

J. M. M.

WOOL.

To the Factor of The N. Y. Tribune
Sin: Experience has proved that a duty of 30 per cent. on all kinds of foreign wool, as a protection to the wool-grower, is a fallacy and a failure. The experiment has been tried of admitting essares wools, costing under 10 cents per pound, at a duty of 5 per cent.; that was also a tailure. It could not be made to work fairly upon an article of such at cless varieties of quality, condition, and uses as wool; it was, therefore abandoned, and, to out short the difficulties in determining the fair rates of duties upon the variety of qualities of wool which naturally sought admission under the minimum rate, the sweeping duty of 30 per cent, was placed upon all wool. This was the send course of tailure, was sure to ripen.

A raw material of almost infinite qualities and preperties has been shut out from our factories, and our industrieus manipulations, and turned like a Missinsippi flood into the workshops and mills of France, Belguum, Germany, &c., where it is worked up into all the endless variety of testile fabrics, with which they supply our markets, and for which we have to pay, as an are now adong, while our work people are at this mement blowing their flagers to keep up vital warmth.

The wool duty has to to protected the wool grow-

a Democratic Government, in exacting laws, to follow blindly in the footsteps of an aristocracy? Our fathers did not think so when they declared their Independence and framed the Constitution.

Your obsidest extract.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The the Estim of The N F Tribuse:

Size: In an article which you recently published about the Smithsonian Institution, you have done some injurtice to the present Managers. With regard to this Institution, there are two partice, which may be named the Literary and the Solecution parties.

The first thinks a library the proper expression of Smithson's views, while the second is of apinion that he means by the increase and diffusion of knowlege celentific investigations and their publication.

In the discussions in Congress there was a decided leasing toward a library, and although the mere letter of the law leaves all to their discretion, yet be repirt meant much more for literature than they have thought fit to do. When this is said, however, I do not see that any other blame can be sitsoched to them. It is natural that acceptable management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres than of literature, but to accuse the present management of soleres, nor each of the solutions of the

charged with an expense of 50 per cent, on the first cost, and 119,000,000 pounds in manufactured goods. The woolen manufacturers are prostrated, and the great flocks of our "Wool-Gaowana" par excelence, have been scattered to the four winds. "Save "as from our friends," if this be "PROTECTION."

New York, Jun. 4, 1855.

FLORIDA SENATORS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Morton, of Florida, succeeded Westcott-not Yulee- in 1849. Yulee's successor was Mallery, whose term commenced March 4, 1851. Yulee claimed the seat as elected by twenty-nine votes for him against twenty-nine blanks. After this ballot the Legislature chose Mallory. Yo'ce contended that the blank ballots could not be counted, that he was, therefore, chos-n upon the trial when they were cast; and that the sub-sequent choice of Mallory was unauthorized and void. The Senate decided unauthonized and void. By the way, a good story is related of John P. Hale, in connection with Westcott whem Morton suin connection with Westcott whom approposed add. Westcott is diminutive and approposed in his exterior—by no means a creditable simple has seens home. Shortly after Morton arrived in the agency and appropriate the second control of the agency and the second control of the agency and the second control of th in his cu-osad way "vertout give me an account from to your successor. We etent compiled a once. "Gen Morton, said he "this is Mr. Hele, o "New Hampshire, a good fellow enough, but yo "n not keep your eye on him for he is a violent Abo thinking what to do with him. I have pretty much made up my mind that the best use to put him to is totake him to the North this summer and exhibit him as a cample of the effects of Slavery in the South on the free white population."

Bushington Dec 20, 10-4. Yours. R. V.

A CARD FROM FANNY FERN.

A CAMP FROM FANAL FERS.

My utter inability to answer the number less friendly letters, received by every mai. from all parts of the country must be my apoloxy for this public example; generation y as known friends. By heart friends back their kineness must be less waimly, welcomes it none the less gratefully, that its reproceeding voice must be a " will, small" one.

New York, Jan 6, 1626 FANNY FERN

VENEZUELA.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

LAGUAYRA, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

All is now quiet here: Monagas reigned in undisturbed rule. The prevalence of cholera at several ports on the coast, and in the West Indies, has caused the authorities at Caraccas to take from those at Laguayra the privilege of admitting any vessel from the States or West Indies to a landing, except after forty days of quarantine.

Business here is very dull in consequence, and many vessels are in waiting for cargo or discharge. or slowly completing these operations. A cargo of fruits was yesterday thrown overboard, by or-der of the authorities, from a little goleta lying off

Lagunyra, itself, and Caraceas are in a healthy state. Still, as this is the worst mouth (except May) in the year, the authorities are quite particnlar

FROM BURKOS ATRES .- Buenos Ayres papers of 27th and 18th Oct, and 3d and 4th Nov. have been received. La Tribana, of the last two dates, contains the Message of the President of the Argenane Confederation to the first Federal Legislative Congress on the opening of its sessions. The Prosident expresses the hope that the treaty con-cluded with the United States of America in relation to the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Ura-guay will be approved by the Congress.

Ratifications of a similar treaty for the free navigation of those rivers were exchanged with England on the 11th of March, and with France on the 21st of The funeral of Gen. Paz, an illustrious soldier of

the war of independence in South America, was to be celebrated at Buenos Ayres on the 4th of Nov. with great honors.

INDIANA SCHOOL LAW - We observe that a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Indian's has upset the provision of their school law, which consolidated the proceeds of school sections into the general school for d of the State.

The law of Congress organizing all the States in the Northwest Territory, set apart one section in every township, which contains thirty-six sections of 640 acres each, making a tract six miles square, for common school purposes, " for the use of the inhabitarts of said township. The school sections are all fixed upon the one num-

bered 16, and sometimes, as in the case of the one in the City of Chicago, this happens to be more valua-

ble that all the rest in the county.

Some townships have a school section of no value, while others have a valuable school section and no

Inbabitants.

It was to equalize this that the late law of consolidation was passed. The law pleased those townships where the school section was poor, or had been sold: but some one with a rich school section demurred against the law, as contravening the act of Congress which gave the land in perpetuity to the inhabitants arbitrary, and the Legi-lature of the State could not alter it. The decision of the Court confirms this view

The friends of free distribution can get relief from Congress only.

Masons in Taxas -Holland Lodge, No. 1, was instituted at Houston on the 27th ult, with Geo. Morgan as W. Master: Benj. A. Batts, Senior Warden; and Wm. Andres Junior Warden. The officers of Ruthven Er campment were installed at the same time and place the Hen. Peter W. Gray, Em. Com. John L. Bryan, Gen., Wm. D. Smith, Capt. Gen.

DESTRICTIVE FIRE AT BELFAST, Mr.—On Saturday norming, 30th ult., a fire was discovered in the wooren building on the corner of Main and High sts., owned by Gov. Crosby, and occupied on the lower floor by H. H. Haas, cisting dealer, and N. Wiggin, shee store the second story by J. C. Thompson, as a furniture salestroom, and by Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Haas, as workshope. The wind was blowing fresh from the north-seat, and the fire soon communicated. from the north-east, and the fire soon communicated from the north-east, and the fire soon communicated to the weeden building on High st., occupied by S. B. Gillum, painter, and Daniel Howard, grocer; in the recond story was the workshop of Mr. Thompson, it next spread to the house occupied by Josiah Mitchell, and owned by T. A. Cunningham, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore. This last building was not entirely consumed.

this city, but now of Baltimore. This last building was not entirely consumed.

The loss is nearly as follows: Gov. Crosby, building \$2,000; insured for \$1,200. H. H. Hans, \$1,900; insurance \$1,500. K. Wuggin, loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,600. S. B. Gillum \$200 no insurance. D. Howard, \$1,000; insurance \$500. J. D. Rust, loss by injury of furniture of New England H. sue, \$500; insured. The loss to Mr. Curningham is about \$1,000; smount of insurance not known.

[Beifast Free Press, 4th.

STATE PRISON APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that the STATE PRISON APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that the majority of the Board of Inspectors of the State Preson have appointed Christopher Batterman, of Albany, to the office of Agest and Warden of the Sing-Sing Prison in the place of Gen. M. I. Lockwood resigned; and Datiel Stewart, of Delaware, to the office of Principal Keeper, in the place of Col. D. K. Sherwood. They had also, at our last advices, appointed a guard to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. But they had not agreed upon a Clerk, though Mr. Childs's resignation went into effect some time in December last. There is quite a contest, we learn, for this laster office—two of the applicants being residents of Sing-Sing—Joakin Umy and Henry Ambler. We are told neither will be likely to succeed in his application. [Eastern State Journal.

CONDAY ENTWEEN AN ALLIGATOR AND A GAR.—
The Mobile Tribune relates a fight which took place
some time ago in a quiet lake near Choctaw Buff,
between an alligator and a gar, is which the latter
singular fish came off victorious, having chared the ley, and with his sharp teeth cat the throat of his an-tager ist. We are told the curious fact that the sur-face for a wide space around was covered with every species of fish and a number of alligators, all seem-ingly attracted by the n-ise made by the combatants, and spell-bound in contemplating the conflict. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAINZ.—The vacancies in the Senate in this State have all been filled by the choice of the Fusion or Republican cancidates viz. Mesers Sea mmon, Goodwin and Dennett, of York. Turber and Garbelon, of Lincoln, Blake, of Arocatook, Dascomb and Flint, of Somerset, and Dunnell and Walker, of Oxford. The votes ranged at about 125 for the successful, and 45 for the unsuccessful candicates.

The following gentlemen, the nominees of the Republican party, have been chosen Councillors by the Legislature: Noah Sunith of Calais; Abner Caburn, of Bloomfield; Charles Danforth, of Gardiner; Jason Wecks, of Bargor; Ammi Cutter, of Lovell; Franklin Clark of Wiscasset; Marshall Cram, of Bridgion, Alden Jackson, Republican, was also elected Secre-

Jackson, Republican, was also elected Secre-

Iden Jackson, hepaton.

y of State.

Assas III SETTS.—The Committee to count the
dial votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor
the November election, made their report as fol-

Whole number of votes for Givernor 122,537; Herry J. Gardner, \$1,503; Enory Washburn, \$1,279; Herry W. Biscop, 13,742; Henry Wilson, 6,463; Charles Allen, 477; Bradford L. Wales, 407; all others, 338. Henry J. Gardner was accordingly of clared elected to the office of Governor. The whole number of votes for Lieutenmat-Givernor was 129,537; Simon Brown, \$1,921; Wu. C. Planted, \$27,151; Caleb Steison, 13,763; Increase Sumner, 6,556; George Oshorne, 393; all others, 178. Nimin Brown was therefore declared elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Vote for Councilors, whole number cast, 375; David Davis, of Ecgardam, 374; John Kenrick, of Occidence and Councilors, whole number cast, 375; David Davis, of Ecgardam, 374; John Kenrick, of Oc-

Vote for Connections, whole number cast, 375; D4-vid Davis, of Ecgartown, 374; John Kenrick, of Oc-leats, 373; Chandler R. Ransom, of Raxhury, 372; Benjamin H. West, of Beston, 370; C. D. Hunkins, of Haverholl 38; Albert H. Nelson, of Wobarn, 347; Elmer Brigham, of Westbaro', 374; Harace Lynnan, of Greenfeed 374; John W. Foster, of Brimfield, 373, and these are elected.

of Greenfield 3.44, John W. Foster, of Brinnian, Johand these are elected.

The House has passed an order directing the Clork to furnish the House with American stationers, and none other. A similar order, it will be recollected, passed the Senate on Saturday. It may not be generally known that nearly all the note and letter passed in use in this country is of American manufacture, atthough much of it is stamped "Bath post," "Lina-

INDIANA -There is some doubt in regard to the

INDIANA — There is some doubt in regard to the election of a U. S. Senator in Indiana during the continuance of the present Legislature. The Asti-Nebraka men have a strong majority in the Hone, but, as only a portion of the Senators were chosen last fell, that body still remains in the hands of the Doughfaces. The vote on Clerk stood 27 to 21, and about the same on other officers. A resolution, of feed on the 4th, to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator on the 4th, to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator on the 4th, to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator on the 4th, to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator on the 4th, to proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator on the 4th, was voted down. This looks the n determination to try to stave off the election after getter. And this attempt will be made, but with very coubtful success. The pressure of public scatineat is sometimes more petent than parity drill.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Senate, on Saturlay, a massence was received from they Exchange Deposit passed at the last resision of the Legislature, among which were the charter for the Exchange Deposit passed at the last resision of the Legislature, among which were the charter for the Exchange Deposit on Discount Institution of Philadelphus. George W. Hamersley, Whog, was elected Clerk, Henry Petitione, Dem. Assistant Clerk, Nelson Weiser, Den. John H. Filler, John Eving and J. W. Kerr, Wings, Transcribing Clerks, Cyrus P. Miller, Whing Sergesutat-Arms, with one Whig and Democratic assistant. The House was not in session on Seiturday.

PENNSYLVANIA,—Gov, Bigler transmitted his An-

eturchy. PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Bigler transmitted his Anmad Message to the Legislature of that State on Fri-day last. The existing listness law night, in the opinion of the Governor, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of in-temperature. That those laws need such revision is conceded. So far as relates to the City of Politcheiphis, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and from to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking far more than to restrain its

The existing eyetom of public education is warmly commended, and various improvements are suggested. The State Lunatic Hospital at Harmbarg, mater its present efficient centrel and management, meets the just anticipations of its wise and benevolent alvocates. The asylom for the identic, that for the deaf and dumb, and the house of refuse are all commended. An Agricultural College and a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia, are recommended, and pointed sever societies depressed, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the solitain and designing, and canbridg them not only to acquire power unwarthly, but also to any and destroy the most sacred principles of our Government. Gen. B. takes decided ground against "Know-

Government.

Gen. B. takes decided ground against "Know-Nothingism.

No sale baving been effected, the main line of pablic works is, therefore, still the property of the State, subject to such disposition as the Legislature may deem necessary. The sale, however desirable, it is suggested, should not be made at a sacrifice. The Governor is against the rejected of so much of the actinocryporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as required it to pay into the Treasury anoually a critain per centage on the amount of tamage which may pass over that road, as an equivalent for the piviliges granted by the Common world.

The Governor inculges in aglowing panegyric upon the position and resources of the State. He also refers to the happy aspect of our sommon country, and the devation it has reached among the nations of the earth, in the light of fiberry, and through the workings of its beingo institutions.

Missouri.—Abiel Leonard, E.q., an emisent lawyer, has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the District of which St. Louis forms a part to supply the weaney occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gamble.

Enteration is Illinois.—The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois says, that twenty one counties in that State have sent in no returns of the condition of their schools. From seventy-nine counties, returns have been received, which show that they contain 4,215 schools, of which 2,102 were taught by males, and 1 557 by founday, while in 116 schools both males and females were employed at the same time, and in 1,645 achools, males and females were employed at different periods.

the same time, and in 1,645 schools, males and fe males were employed at different periods.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES. -In a recent number of our paper, under the above caption, enumerating statistics, we stated the number of ministers at 540 instead of 340, as it should have been.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Some five hundred men assembled around the steps of the City Hall, yesterday morning, and listened to various speakers upon the hardness of the times, and their several propositions for obtaining relief. At different points in the crowd the old banners were displayed. Mesers. Smith, Paul, and others addressed the

audience, but their remarks, being mostly of an unpalatable nature, were received with marks of disapprobation. Some there were among them, who disapprobation. Some there were among them, who counseled violence, and broadly suggested that a march upon Washington and Fulton Markets would tend to alleviate their hunger. Others said they did not ask akas, and, rather than accept of such charity, they would stave. Sonp was made to feed pappers; mechanics wanted only to work, and then they would feed themselves. Waiking through the crowd, one could have heard matered threats and executions against the wealthy, and some of the more incomiderate of the mob said they would have money, and that speedily, too, or blood would be spidled.

would be spailed.

Toward the close of the meeting, more temperate counsels obtained a hearing, and eventually the concourse resolved itself into a procession, and marshed through several of the principal business streets of the City.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT. The representatives of the New-York Fire Depart-

ment met at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. Mr. John J. Tindale, President, in the chair, Mr. John S. Belcher, Secretary, and about two hundred repre-The minutes of the previous meeting were read and

approved. The reports of Committees were called for, when the Committee on Firemen's Hall reported the build-ing as nearly finished, and that, should the weather

prove favorable, the Hall would be for for occupation in about two months. The Committee appointed to procure the passage

of a law by the Legislature for the better regulation of a law by the Legislature for the better regulation of the Fire Department, reported, through Mr. Carlisle Norwood, that a suitable bill had been prepared by the Committee, and passed by both branches of the late Legislature, but, as it had not received the signature of the Governor, it did not become a law. The bill in question provided for "the election of five "Commissioners" (exempt firemen) by the Represen.

"tatives of the Department, whose duty it should be
"to inquire into all applications for the organisation
"of ne Companisa and to investigate all applications
"for membership, also all charges of riotons or disorderly conduct, with power to suspend or expel, with
the approval of the Common Council further providing that the Common Council should design a
hadge—the using of which by others than fromen,
should be a misdemeanor and punishable by both fine
and impresenment.

should be a misdemeanor and punishable by both fice and impresented.

The Committee saked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. By a vote of the meeting, the request was denied, and the Committee continued and authorized to report a satisfie hill for a like purpose to this body for its consideration and approval.

The Committee on the preparation of a testimonial to Mr. John Coger late President of the Board of Trustees reported that the testimonial was in course of preparation and would soon be concleted.

Mr. J. L. Millier on the part of the committee appointed to couter with a committee from the Board of Conneilmen in relation to the reorganization of the New York Fire Department, reported that frequent meetings had been held by the two committees, and the matter fully decreased. To assist them to a completion of their labors, they considered that a thorough examination of the laws and ordinances in existence should be made. To this end applicaa therough examination of the laws and ordinates in epistence should be made. To this end application was made to the Clerk of the Common Council for permission to search. Text gentleman was engaged in collecting all laws and ordinances in any way relating to the Fire Department, for the Common Council; and, until the completion of his labors, the committee asked for further time. The request

as granted.

Mr. Hanny VESS, of the Commistes to investigate to case set forth in the periods of Mr. Soarge, the reman who was severely injured at the form I Jonia 2 s store, and now a keet for all in his necessity, out the Commistee had not set been able to meet.

Mr. Bunn, of the Board of Trustees, said the elec-

Mr. Sparks has not been said upon on the common Council until September although be not been said upon of the Common Council until September although be not beet elected a member of his component in the proceeding February. The Transfess and finding his name apon the Firemen's Register, at the City Hall could should him no assistance until his name appeared there. After the period when his election was officially confound in Sparks and hear ellowed the sum of \$3.

It appears that Mr. Sparks had suffered such severa juries that he was totally inespectated from labor

deprive nearly one but of the Firemen in this City of their rights, should they by any sec doot be discribed, or killed. It was a notations fact that frequently whole companies had been deprived of the right to vote at the election of Chief Engineer and other election, owing other fact that the Chairman of that Fire Department Committee pocketed the returns of the Chief Engineer, and omitted to report on from for a whole year, and then too, members and whole companies who had been disbanded, or suspended, solved the privileges of Firemen, because the Register was not kept duly possed. Mr. Smith such he would move that a Committee of live be appointed, with its structions to call the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of possing the Firemen.

with it structions to call the attention of the Common Centrell to the recessity of posting the Freeman's Register on the first of every month. Adopted, and a Committee, emisting of Messra J. A. Smith, H. B. Vene, T. Black, F. T. Saydson, and I. G. Servis, appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Communications [were received, charging Hook and Ladder Co. No. II with comfart thoughtory to the good character of the Fire Department, and a Committee, consist or of Hugh Londsey John Lymes, A. I. Garvey H. Scott Res, and G. H. E. Lynch, was appointed to investigate the trath of the charges. Mr. Mulant said that as a number of hills were before the State Legislature, visally effecting the Fire Department, he would move that the officers of this body choose & Committee of Three from among themselves to proceed to Albany and attend to the interests of this Department during the ression of the Legislature. Adopted. Legislature. Adopted.
After some further susiness, the meeting adjourned

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIA-

The thirty fourth annual meeting of the shave Asscolution was held in the Lecture-room of the Clinton Hall, Aster-place, last evening, at which there was a very numerous at end siece of the members. On motion, Wilson G. Hust. Esq , was called to

Mr. Charles King, President of Columbia College, and Mr. Peter Cooper, occupied sews on the rostrum. Seen after the commencement of business, it was announced that Ex-Governor Seymour was in the bonse, and a motion was made tout he be requested to take a seat on the rostrum. His Excellenty earnplied with the request, and was conducted to his seat emic loud applause.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's Report was then read and accepted. a condensation of which will be found below, in the

report of the Board of Directors.

The Report of the Livrary Committee was next read by the Secretary and accepted. The Committee read by the Secretary and acceptant represent the books in the Library, with few exceptions, to be in general good condition. They further state that the opportunity given by the removal of the Library to its present specious location, but been taken to put the volumes in botter condition than Committee suggest that the more valuable works, which are injured and not capable of he up required, should be withdrawn from public exhibition, and only shown when specially called for, in order to preserve

The Report of the Board of Directors was submitted, giving the details of the year's operations. We learn from it that in spite of the commercial crisis the business of the association is far better than could have been expected. At the last annual meeting there were 4,483 members, at \$2, 1,025, subscribers at \$3, 190—making the accessions for 1254, 1,216. Of the aithdrawale, there were 353 at \$2, and 5 at \$2, and considered at 1,216. Of the aithdrawale, there were 353 at \$2, and 10 at \$2, and the whole number of members 4,603. Of the withdrawals only 140 left because of the removal of the Library, and this was more than made up by the number who jained at the down-town office. The whole number of names of honorary members on the books is 110, of whom 73 are deat. Only four have been added this year—Edward Everett, J. Romeyn Brodhead, Horato Seymour and Thos. H Benton There were 3 like members, 600 stockholders of the Association with privilege of Library; making, with regular members, a total Library membership of 5,515. The Treasurer reports: Receipts, \$10,224 of; expenditures, \$10,214 op—Balance January 1, 1e35, \$10,52. The number of volumes in the Library Jan 1, 1e54, was 40,386; purchased in 1854 2,267, obtained by donation, 142; total addition, 2,409; whole number of volumes Jan, 1, 1853, 42,795. The average number of works taken out per month is over 5,005, comprising over 6,000 volumes. In the Reading-Roon are 44 daily, 55 weekly, \$4 monthly, and 50 quarterly publications—233 in all; of which 133 are American, 74 English, 12 French, 12 German, 1 Danish, and 1 Sweekh. Thus is an increase of 38 for the year. There have been 47,006 visits to the Room. The report then goes into details in regard to the operations of the Association, in lectures, classes, relistions with other Societies, &c., but being of less general interers; we omit further abstract.

Mr. Hexay A. Oykiker offered an amendment to the erest, we omit further abstract. Mr. HENRY A. OAKLEY offered an amendment to the

Mr. HENNY A. ONKLEY offered an amendment to the Constitution, changing the time of the annual election of officers of the Association from the second Tuesday in January to the second Tuesday in May, and that the officers elected on the 17th inst hold over until May, 1850. The amendment was sub-nitted to vote and adopted.

Another amendment was made to the coestitution, so as to allow all persons paying three dollars a year the privileges of the reading-room of the Association. A resolution was offered, extending the encouragement of the Association to the establishment of Library and Depating Societies throughout the City, and to appoint a Committee with power to take such action in the matter as they might deem advisable. A lengthy and animated discussion ensued, and the resolution finally submitted to a vote and carried.

Gov. Synnous was then loudly called upon to make a speech. The Governor arose, and briefly addressed the meeting, in which he thanked the members of the Association for having bestowed upon him an honorary membership, and congratulated the Association on their brilliant and nevful career. Mr. Seymour concluded his remarks with some hamorous allaxions to the recent election.

the recent election.

Mesora Charles Kino, Wilson G. Hunt, Peter

Cooren, and several other gentlemen, were respectively called upon, and made some timely and appropriate remarks.

A vote of thanks was then given to the gentlemen who had served as officers of the Association during the past year, for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. Also, to Mr. Hunt for his services as Chairman, and to the various speakers

of the evening for their able remarks, after which the meeting adjourned. THE STATE MILITARY CONVENTION.

The members of the Military Association, escented by Company I of the State Guard, met yesterday, a 12] o'clock, atClipton Hall. Brig. Gen. J. T. Bay er. President of the Association, took the Char A very brief address was made by the Presiden. He first alluded in appropriate and feeling termes the members of the Association deceased within the year past. He stated the object for which the present neeting convened, as being the encouraging and perfecting of a thorough military system. The re-cent codification of the State laws in relation to the military was referred to: he thought it a great in prevenent upon the previous statutes. Anend-nears, he thought, were still, however, reeded, a the assurance of an ample fund to pay officers and soldiers for the services required of them, without which assurance he thought every uniformed one pany in the State would be dissolved. The community of the c tation tax was mentioned in closing, which he though ought to be considerably increased.

On motion, it was resolved that officers who rank had been changed should report it to the Se-Letters were road from Major Richardsen.

Letters were read from Major Richardsen, recon-ing a system of rewards for superior drill; also fro-Major Wood, from the Mercantile Library As-tion, and Mr. Marshall, of the Broadway I inviting visits of the Association, which cepted.

Col. Crangace Sewand, of Auburn, mayed the committee be appointed to report some insignate to worn by the members of the Association. He stated the Lagion of Honor and the Cron of the Control of the Control

Bath.

A member of the Association thought that they had no right to add anything to their present uniform.

Brig. Gen. S. nones expressed the view that we insignia could be wern with as much right as a watch

The potion was passed, and Colone's Seward, Lassing and That her appointed a committee.

A Committee on Nominations was chosen, comprising one from each Division District.

Gens. Duryes, Hall and Brace were closen a committee to consider and report the expediency of a sabilihing a journal to be the organ of the Association.

Msj. Garrens offered the following pressrible and resolution, which, after some discussion, which at the regular so crescon, by emiorily, of all officers

e.

That we, the combers of this Association structure of encountenin suffice on the ground of would recommend that all offices we can't prove as to be find by election or the Essenth busin of offices for confine about

The Convention adjourned.
The members of the Association attended the Opera Instructure, in full date. The programme for today is as follows: At 10 A.M. the members meet at ation attended the Opera cay is as follows: At the A the test ment with the Aster House, and with their except with the Convention will a massion. Gen. Scroggs is to deliver an Gen. Scroges is to deliver an address, they will visit Brooklyn to witness the At 01 P.M. they will visit Brooklyn to witness the drill of Major Richardson. The Association numbers 300 members of whom als at 150 are in attendance at the Convention.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. COUNTEMENTS TO THE WORK-HOUSE AND DR

CHARGES BY SUSTICES. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held yesterday at their rooms in the Rotunds, Present, Govs. Townsend, the President,) Deaper, West, Duke, Henry, Tiomann, Taylor,

Draper, West, Duke, Henry, Tiomans, Taylor, Smith and Degro.

Number of persons remaining under the charge of the Covermors for the week ending Jan. 6, 1835.

Bellevine Hespital, 602, Lemain Avylum, 533, Aloss Binse, 1-37, Pesitentiary, 409, Pealestiary Mospital, Tran Pealestiary, 671, Pententiary Hospital, Iron Alma-Fishes, 172, Work Bess, 1-56, Swall Per Hospital, St. Randall's Island, 313, Randall's Island, 314, Randall's Island, 314, Randall's Island, 315, Swall Per Hospital, St. Randall's Island, 313, Randall's Island, 314, Randall's Island, 315, North Stay, 117, Third District Prison, 18, Colored thome, 234, Colored District Prison, 11, Third District Prison, 18, Colored thome, 234, Colored District Prison, 11, Third District Prison, 18, Colored thome, 234, Colored the Staylom, 190, Children at name in City, 174, Cotal, 5, 328, District Colored the Staylom Health of the Prison of

Cut door Pour.—West, Ingro.
Prentestary Hacytel stad Sent.—Pou Heartha.—Tennas.
Breter
Randall's Island.—West, Smith.
Marce.—Taylor, Hearty, Herrick.
Supplies.—Diage, Hearty, Butte.
Heart House.—Diages, theory, Duke, Tanner.
Salaries.—Taylor, theiry, Smith, Tiemann.
Alme House.—Dayne, Hearte.
Hellow.—Herrick.—Brith, Purro.
City Comstery.—Drapes, West, Smith.
Cuty Prison.—Dake, March.
Conforme.—Herrick.—Themann, Taylor, Hearty.
Finance.—West, Smith, Herrick.
Mr. Eldridge, Superintendent of the Work-House,
made a return, showing the total number of lonates
of the New York Work-House committed by each of
the following named Justices, from the lat of Jacuary
to the Bist of Dec., 1834, viz.
By Justice Clarke, 279, Stnart, 635; Orborne, 649;
Boyd, 616; Wood, 157; Welsh, 166.—Total, 3 093.
Also, a return showing the number of discharge
granted by each Justice, where the vagrant has been
in confirment for a period of from one to twenty
days only, although committed for a term of from each
to six months. Also, the total number discharged by
the said Justices during the year 1834.
Discharged within twenty days. By Justice Clarke,
71; Suart, 120; Osborne, 10; Bogart, 18; Wood, 2;
Weish, 5.—Aggregate number discharged, 432,
The number of discharges by City Judges and

Welsh, 5. Aggregate number discharged, 432.

The number of discharges by City Jadges and others, (upon write of habeas and certiorar), the commitments being defective, or not recorded, has been

A communication was received from Mr. Dilien, Corporation Counsel, giving his opinion as to the du-ties of the Board of Governors in regard to furnishing information to the Mayor as per request. After quoting the laws organizing the Alms House

information to the Mayor as por request.

After quoting the laws organizing the Alme House Department, the communication says:

It will thus be seen that the Governors of the Alme House are elected by the people have exclusive control even all matters relating to their Department, and may imperatively require the Board of Superviews to raise, by texation, all moneys which, in the judgment of two thirds of their number, may be considered necessary, and which they can disburse for the varpass of their Department, without interference, supervision, or control. A body more independent could hard; be created. From these statutes, therefore, I am of opinion that the Governors of the Alme House, life the Board of Education, have exclusive control over all suspects within their inrisdiction; that it is easy to be a supervised, the endors of the days have a supervised to enforce or to annot those, and that "the legal relation existing between the Mayor and the "Governors of the Alme House" is that of matcal independence save only and excepting the power of the Mayor, as one of the Board of Communitories to approve or disapprove of the progregations which the Board of Foremers and called the Communitories and provided by law that "the "Mayor and each Board of the Communitories" in approve or disapprove of their Department. But it a slag provided by law that "the "Mayor and each Board of the Communitories of the Equational, of the supervised the Alme House. It might be required and the owner provided upon to act a visible, and that it called upon to act a visible and the first entire the section of a propriate to provide and that the action is broad general, and comprise each which the hard of the propriation of the Alme House. It might be reported to those subjects upon which the Mayor might include to restrict the restriction; and, insumuch as it tends to promote publicity in the management of public affects the souther than the fore of the Mayor has the section is broad general, and comprehensive the Mayor has been pre

Giv. Wrammoved that the Clerk of the Board turnish the information required by Mayor Wood is reference to contracts made and about to be consensuated. Adopted.

KINGS CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

KINGS CO. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met at the County Jail, yesterday afternoon, for the first time this year, and effected a permanent organization by the election of AMOS P. STANTON, of the Flurd Ward, by a manimous vote. The following members constitute the new Board:

White Herman, First Ward; Beth Bradford, People Ward; Jacob B. Striker, Fifth Ward; Hand Alien, Fourth Ward; Loob B. Striker, Fifth Ward; William C. Bestoe, Sirth Ward; Edward Rowe, Seventh Ward; John Farrill, Eatht Ward; John S. Soaut, Ninth Ward; Seljemis P. Middleton, Fruth Ward; Thomas M. Denike Klevench Ward; John Garfand, Twellen Ward; Mitch Ward; John B. Thursty, John Gerfand, Twellen Ward; John B. Thursty, Jitaesth Ward; House Noian, Foutiventh Ward; John B. Thursty, Jitaesth Ward; House Noian, Foutiventh Ward; John B. Thursty, Jitaesth Ward; House Noian, Foutiventh Ward; John B. Thursty, Jitaesth Ward; House Noian, Foutiventh Ward; House Mard; House Mard; House Mard; House Mard; House S. Stroul, Ward; House Mard; House Mard